

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received MAR 26 1986

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area Addition:
historic Hazael Tucker Farm Boundary Expansion

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 2406 Tucker Station Road

not for publication

city, town Jeffersontown

X vicinity of

state Kentucky

code 21

county Jefferson

code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
district	public	X occupied	X agriculture
X building(s)	X private	unoccupied	commercial
structure	both	work in progress	educational
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment
object	na in process	X yes: restricted	government
	na being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial
		no	military
			other:

4. Owner of Property

name Gail H. Smith

street & number 2406 Tucker Station Road

city, town Jeffersontown

vicinity of

state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Clerk

street & number Jefferson County Courthouse

city, town Louisville

state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Jefferson County: Survey of Historic
title Sites in Kentucky

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1979

federal X state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort

state

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Addendum to Hazael Tucker Farm (JF 295)

The Fifty-acre Hazael Tucker Farm--with its historic buildings, open grazed pasture land, and timbered hillsides--retains much of its original physical integrity today although it is a considerably smaller parcel than that farmed by the Tucker family in the nineteenth century. It retains its original nineteenth-century brick farmhouse, stone spring house, and quarry site as well as traditional field patterns and woodlands (Illustration # HT-1). There is a higher percentage of woodlands today than there was historically since the land is no longer under intense agricultural cultivation (Map # 1).

The Tucker Farm was prosperous with a combination of diversified family farming and grain cultivation for sale and trade. Major crops included wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and hay as well as smaller amounts of vegetables and fruits. An examination of the Seventh United States Census reveals that in 1850, 350 acres of Tucker's land were improved while 180 acres remained unimproved. His livestock included the typical range for a mid-nineteenth-century Jefferson County farm with horses, milk cows, other cattle, and swine.¹ The relatively large number of hogs counted in the census reflects the emphasis on cured meats in the nineteenth-century diet of a Jefferson County farm family and may mean that a substantial portion of Tucker's unimproved land was devoted to hog grazing at free range in woodlands.

The Tuckers were not large slave holders. Tucker had six slaves with four of them less than eighteen years of age in 1850.² By 1860, the number of slaves had increased to nine.³ This number of slaves would indicate that there were one or two slave quarters located on the property. Since no slave quarter survives, any slave dwelling was probably built of log and has been demolished or allowed to fall away.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1839 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Addendum to Hazael Tucker Farm (JF 295)

The Hazael Tucker House and its immediate environs, including most of the outbuildings in the farmhouse cluster, is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a Multiple Resource Area nomination for Jefferson County. The intent of this addendum is to document and describe the farm's entire historic rural landscape to justify expansion of the existing listing from an individual house listing to a fifty-acre farm listing.

The Hazael Tucker Farm is of significance and possesses integrity because of its relatively undisturbed agrarian setting in urbanizing Jefferson County and the surviving buildings, structures, vegetation, field patterns, and other components that are characteristic of a nineteenth-century Jefferson County agricultural landscape. The use of indigenous stone as a construction material; the quality of design of the nineteenth-century architecture and skill of execution of buildings, structures, and walls; and the feeling of continuity between the existing landscape and that established by the Tucker family between 1839 when Hazael Tucker purchased the property and 1902 when the property passed out of the family add to the significance of the farm.

Hazael Tucker and his family were successful farmers, large land owners, and prominent in the local agricultural community as evidenced by the nearby railroad stop that was named Tucker Station. The Tucker Farm along with the adjacent Tyler farms was part of a network of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century prosperous farms established above the Ohio River on a plateau, curving from the eastern to the southern part of Jefferson County. Level to gently sloping terrain, fertile soil, and an abundant supply of water made the property an attractive site for a productive, yet largely self-sufficient farm.

The adherence of the road alignment of adjacent Tucker Station Road today to what it was in the 1850s enhances the

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 50
Quadrangle name Jeffersontown, Kentucky

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

16	6283515	412296190
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	6288170	422981410
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	62190210	412293100
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	6285100	422911410
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the nominated acreage conform to the legal boundaries as described for Jefferson County Block 39, lot 79 for an approximately 50 acre parcel.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas Stern with Land and Community Associates

organization Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives

street & number 100 Fiscal Court Building telephone (502) 625-5761
(804) 295-3880

city or town Louisville state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

David L. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date March 20, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Amy Schlager

Keeper of the National Register

date 5/1/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The Tucker Farm responded to natural features both in its land use and organization and in building construction. Tucker took advantage of the natural topography--building on a relatively high location near a spring, cultivating flat and gently rolling land, using native stone for building stone for his springhouse and walls, and reserving steeper slopes along the northern portion of property for pastures and woodlands. A probable quarry site with stone of the same type--Brassfield, a dolomitic limestone, or Saluda dolomite--as that used for the spring house, steps, and a wall has been identified (Illustration # HT-8).⁴ A spring-fed pond west of the spring house is another indication of the close relationship between natural features and the historic built environment.

A comparison of the present-day appearance of Tucker Station Road to the configuration shown on the 1858 Bergmann Map of Jefferson County reveals that the road which bounds the property on the east and south retains the same alignment today as it did historically.⁵ Oak and locust trees still mark the historic eastern boundary along Tucker Station Road (Illustration # HT-10). Part of the farm's existing northwest boundary conforms to the original boundaries of Hazael Tucker's land acquisition of 1839 (Illustration # HT-9 and Map #1). The field adjacent to this boundary remains as a pasture. High tension power lines cross a portion of the property at this point. A significant internal field division of locusts, Kentucky Coffee trees, and dogwoods along a traditional fence line is an important historic landscape feature (Illustration # HT-1).

Although the house is significant as an individual architectural specimen, it is most appropriately viewed as the farm house for an agricultural unit and as it relates to the surrounding farm land. The house was just one part of a farmhouse cluster contained within cultivated and grazing fields and woodlands. The Tucker farmhouse cluster is located prominently at the bend in Tucker Station Road (Illustration # HT-10). The Tucker Farm has been an

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important visual point of identity since the nineteenth century.

The vernacular I-house (Illustration # HT-2), as typified by the Hazael Tucker house, was the style most frequently used in the rural architecture of Jefferson County in the first half of the nineteenth century. The two-story, five-bay, brick house has a stone foundation, brick cornice, and interior-end chimneys. The house has an entry door with narrow sidelights and no transom. The frame portico has paired square columns and a pedimented roof. A two-story brick ell is connected to the rear of the house. Although there is a similarity to the 1844-1845 brick Presley Tyler house located on the Moses Tyler-Presley Tyler Farm (JF 298) just south of this farm, no documentation has been found to support the oral tradition that the house was actually built for a member of the Tyler family who sold it to Tucker immediately following its construction. In fact, the deed references show that Hazael Tucker purchased his original 365 acres from John McCullough in 1839.⁶

It is likely that the local tradition that the house was built by the Tucker brothers--Hazael and Elijah--who moved to Jefferson County from Spencer County about 1840 is a more accurate account of the house's origin. It has been speculated that the Tucker brothers built the house for a joint family home. Elijah Tucker died in 1848 with Hazael Tucker taking sole operation of the farm after that date. The 1858 Bergmann map of Jefferson County indicates a structure on the land and the name of Hazael Tucker.⁷ Hazael Tucker died in 1876 but the property remained in the Tucker family until 1902.

Although totally vernacular in design and construction, the outbuildings adjacent to the house were an integral part of the historic family farm. A log smokehouse has been demolished but a stone springhouse (Illustration #HT-3) survives. The stone steps (Illustration #HT-4) connecting the springhouse to higher ground are a typical feature. The springhouse is similar to the springhouses on the three historic Tyler farms (JF 259, JF 260, and JF 298) in the

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same vicinity. A dry-laid stone wall, commonly referred to as a slave wall (Illustration # HT-7), runs west down a hill behind the house to the spring house. This wall was most likely a retaining wall created to give an edge to the path to the spring house or as an erosion control measure to protect the path from an adjacent gully. A recent barn (Illustration #HT-5), south of house, has been built near the location shown on the 1907 USGS map for the Louisville Quadrangle as the site of an earlier barn.⁸ A historic stone foundation--most probably for a corn crib--survives some distance away from the house in a grove of trees that have been allowed to grow up on the site (Illustration # HT-6). A swimming pool has been added to the house environs.

¹ Seventh United States Census, 1850.

² Ibid.

Eighth United States Census, 1860.

⁴ Letter from Carolyn Murray-Wooley to J. Timothy Keller, November, 26, 1985.

⁵ J. T. Bergmann Map of Jefferson County, 1858, hereinafter cited as Bergmann Map.

⁶ Jefferson County Deed Book 54, p. 372.

⁷ Bergmann Map

⁸ United States Geologic Survey Map, Louisville Quadrangle, 1907.

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overall basic integrity of the property. Significant patterns of nineteenth-century architecture, rural life and farming practices in Jefferson County are evident in the surviving farm cluster and field patterns which contain a characteristic arrangement of dwelling and unattached outbuildings set in the midst of open farm land and timbered highlands. The presence of generous outcroppings that were quarried for building foundations, steps, and walls added to the independence of the Tucker family and demonstrates a clear response to natural features and resources, as does the building of a springhouse where there was a plentiful supply of fresh water. The vernacular I-style brick house is a significant example of early nineteenth-century architecture in Jefferson County; the fact that approximately fifty acres of the original farm retains much of its original integrity and is free of development makes the property a representative example of a prosperous nineteenth-century Jefferson County farm.

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1. Bergmann, J. T., Map of Jefferson County, 1858.
2. Eighth United States Census, 1860
3. Jefferson County Deed Books.
4. Seventh United States Census, 1850.
5. Murray-Wooley, Caroline. letter to J. Timothy Keller,
November 26, 1985.
6. United States Geologic Survey. Louisville Quadrangle.
1907.

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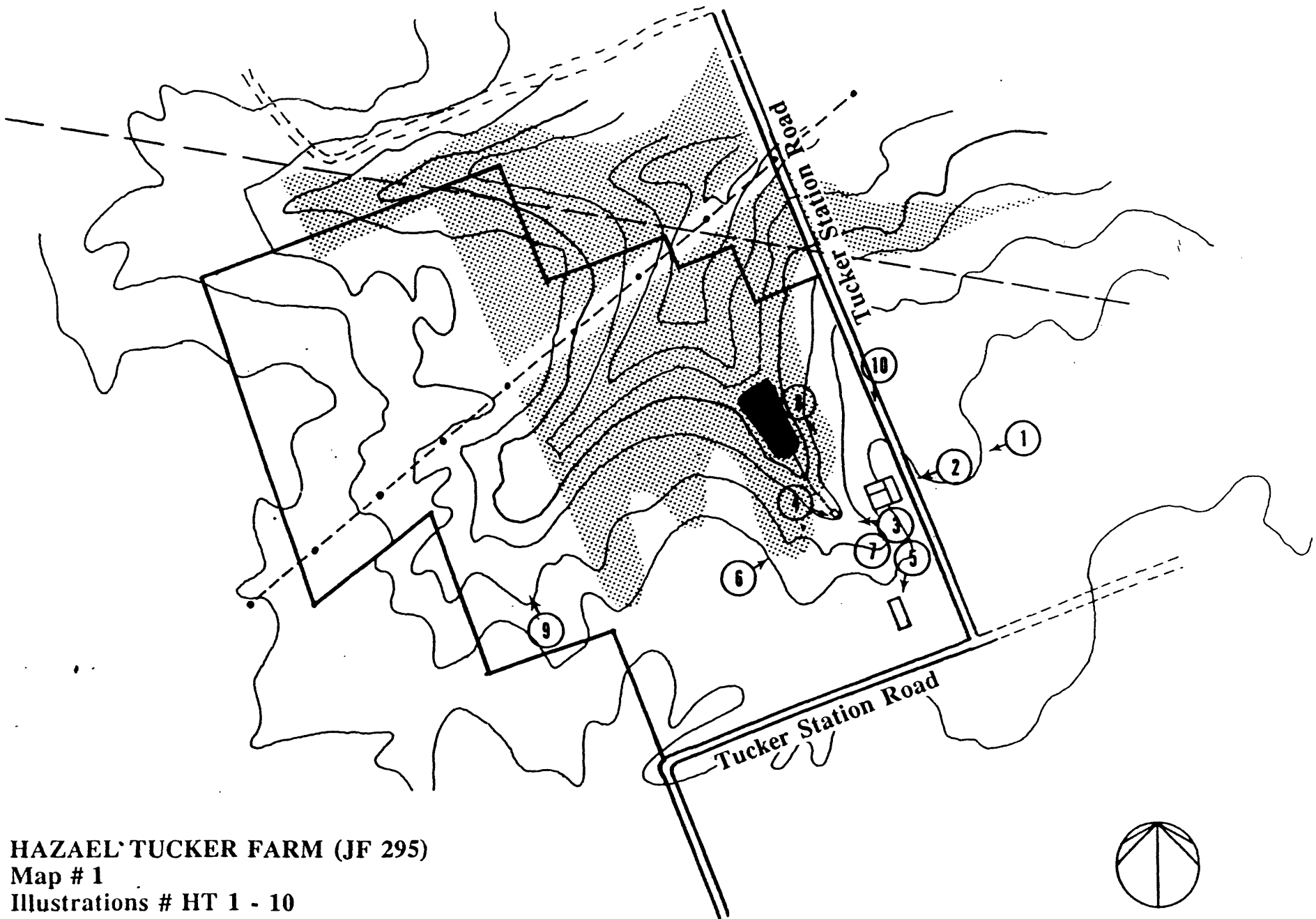
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Boundary Justification

The 50 acres that contain the farmhouse cluster and adjacent fields and forest are in one, single ownership and in continued agricultural and forestry uses since the ownership of Hazael Tucker. A major determinant of the boundaries was also historic land ownership since part of the original northern boundary line of the Tucker property runs along the same line as it did when first sold to Hazael Tucker.



HAZEL TUCKER FARM (JF 295)
Map # 1
Illustrations # HT 1 - 10

